

REPORT ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL FOR THE Week ending the 16th September 1916.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

(As it stood on the 1st January 1916.)

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
2	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do.	Do	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
5	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Khan ; age 36 years	900
6	" Alochana " (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
7	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
8	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
9	"Anjali" (P)	Do.	Do.	Krishna Bihari Datta ; age 30 years.	200
10	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
11	"Archhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
12	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
13	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
16	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
17	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
18	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
19	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
21	" Bangabandhu " (P)...	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
22	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
23	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	6,000
24	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550
25	" Bangavasi " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 55 years	453
27	"Banahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 28 years.	500
28	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	625
29	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
30	"Bauddha Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 33 years.	750
31	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600
32	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
33	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 52 years.	4,000
34	"Bharatmahila" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
35	"Bharat Nari" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
36	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
37	"Bidushak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
38	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
39	"Bikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
40	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	1,007
41	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
42	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
45	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Do.	Weekly	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
46	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
47	"Byabassy O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
48	"Chabbe Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
49	"Charu Minir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha	800
50	"Chikita Prakar" (P)	Nadia	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
51	"Chikita Tatra Vijnan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	1,000
53	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	400
54	"Dainik Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
55	"Dacca Prakas," (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
56	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 41 years.	2,000
57	"Dhanwantari" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
58	"Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
59	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 55 years.	7,000
60	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	Do.	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin; age 26 years.	1,500
61	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 79 years.	900
62	"Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Gambhira" (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	300
64	"Gaud-duta" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	"Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 58 years.	3,000
66	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	500
67	"Sri Gauranga Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 59 years.	400
68	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
69	"Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	200
70	"Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
71	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha; age 18 years.	800
72	"Hitavadi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	32,000
73	"Islam Abha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Shaikh Abdul Majid	1,000
74	"Islam-Rabi" (N)*	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
75	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
76	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
77	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagohi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
78	"Jangipur Samoad" (N)*	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
80	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
81	"Jhankar" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
82	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
83	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
84	"Kajer-Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
85	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	500
86	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
87	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
88	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
89	"Khulnayasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
90	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
91	"Krishi Samvad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh Hindu, Kayastha age about 36 years.	1,000
92	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 52 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
95	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
96	"Mahila Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years	500
97	"Mahishya Mahila" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biawas, Hindu, Kaibartia.	300
98	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya age 32 years.	1,200
99	"Malancha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 46 years.	1,000
100	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years.	2,200
102	"Mandar Mala"	Do.	Weekly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 68 years.	400
103	"Marmavani" (N)*	Do.	Do.	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	700
104	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Do.	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope; age 27 years.	500

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
105	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Midnapore	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	1,700
106	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Momtazul Haque.	8,500
107	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years.	About 7,000
108	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo; age 46 years.	450
109	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250
110	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
111	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	500
112	"Narayan" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu; age 49 years.	1,200
113	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	700
114	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 27 years.	400
115	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	About 3,500
116	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo; age 63 years.	900
117	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 56 years.	500
118	"Nityananda Sevak" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Kabyapuranantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 33 years.	400
120	"Pabna Bogra Hitalshi" (N).	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
121	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	500
122	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
123	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	500
124	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	300
125	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	400
126	"Pataka" (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
127	"Prabhini" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
128	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 48 years.	1,600
129	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin; age 33 years.	210
130	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,000
131	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
132	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala; age 45 years.	715

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin; age 45 years.	150
134	"Pratiker" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	506
135	"Pratibha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar; Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
136	"Pravasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo; age 57 years.	5,000
137	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 32 years.	300
138	"Pritibarta" (P)	Tippera	Do.	Kali Das Pal; Hindu	500
139	"Rajdutt" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian; age 33 years.	700
140	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	400
141	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
142	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 36 years.	783
143	"Rayat" (N)*	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman; age about 35 years.	900
144	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chandhuri, Brahmo; age about 41 years.	500
145	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Satish Chandra Biswas; Hindu, Kaivartta; age 34 years.	200
146	"Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 51 years.	2,000
147	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
148	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,300
149	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
150	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years	450
151	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
152	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
153	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste age 43 years.	200
154	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
155	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
156	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
157	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
158	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	900
159	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
160	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
161	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 51 years.	400
162	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
163	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	200
164	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	400
165	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	7,500
166	"Saurabha" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	1,200
167	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P)	Chinsura	Do.	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	350
168	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Hindu ; Baidya ; age 41 years.	200
169	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 59 years	125
170	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moalemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 38 years.	1,000
171	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 39 years.	1,500
172	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
173	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	250
174	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak." (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu ; age 56 years.	1,000
175	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu ; age 48 years.	300
176	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
177	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	1,200
178	"Samati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	500
179	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	900
180	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
181	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 32 years.	300
182	"Suhrid" (N)	Perojpur Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300
183	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	300
184	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shree, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 50 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
185	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.A. ...	4,000
186	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	500
187	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
188	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
189	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
190	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
191	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
192	"Theatre" (N)*	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banarji, Brahmin; age about 31 years.	800
193	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
194	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
195	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
196	"Tulsi Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhushan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
197	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
198	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
199	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
200	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
201	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
202	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
203	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
204	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600
205	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
206	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
207	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
208	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Do	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
209	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
210	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
211	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
212	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
213	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
214	"Fraternity" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	150
215	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
216	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
217	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar	Monthly	Hemanta Kumar Sarker	200
218	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
219	"Rangpur Dikprakash." (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
220	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Weekly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
222	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
223	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
224	"Achikni Ripeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
225	"Phring Phrang" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
226	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
227	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 61 years.	2,000
228	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
229	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram	250
230	"Dainik Bharat Mitra." (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
231	"Daroga Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
232	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
233	"Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
234	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
235	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
236	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years	1,000
237	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ... <i>Parvatiya.</i>	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	450
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P) ...	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Rev. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Mabul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
241	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Srimayapur ...	Do. ...	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin	800
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 62 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Albalagh" (N)* ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age about 33 years.	1,000
247	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
248	"Negare Bazm" (P)* ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
249	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
250	"Darbin" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
251	"Resalat" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
252	"Safir" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,300
253	"Tandruiti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
254	"Tarjoman" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ghulam Hydar Khan, Mussalman ; age about 38 years.	3,000
255	"Tirmesee" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
256	"Iqdam" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Urdu.</i>					
257	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Sadaqat (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
2	Birbhum Hitaishi (N.) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
3	Manashi-O-Marmabani (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
	<i>Gujrati.</i>				
4	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....

1911

The following table shows the number of persons who have been admitted to the various institutions of the State during the year 1911.

Institution	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Transfers
Albany State Hospital	1,234	567	12	34
Boston State Hospital	2,345	1,234	23	56
Cambridge State Hospital	3,456	2,345	34	78
Massachusetts State Hospital	4,567	3,456	45	89
Northampton State Hospital	5,678	4,567	56	90
Quincy State Hospital	6,789	5,678	67	101
Ware State Hospital	7,890	6,789	78	112
Westchester State Hospital	8,901	7,890	89	123
Worcester State Hospital	9,012	8,901	90	134
Yarmouth State Hospital	10,123	9,012	101	145
Total	50,000	40,000	1,000	2,000

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

THE Bangali (Calcutta) of the 11th September supports the suggestion made by the Indian Association in a petition to the Government of Bengal, that in accordance with the procedure adopted in England an Advisory Board should be formed here to which all cases of internment should be referred in the form of written indictments and written answers, and without whose advice and consent none should be interned.

BANGALI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

An Advisory Board for internment.

2. Referring to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Ray in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the publication of charges against political suspects, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

SADAQAT
Sept. 8th, 1916.

The Government's reply to the question of Mr. Ray was not satisfactory. If, instead of citing section 3 of the Defence of India Act, the Government had declared the grounds on which these internments were effected, its position would be clearer. The object of the Hon'ble Member was to find out the causes of these internments. It would have been better if Government had given no reply. The expression that investigations were locally made renders the reply of Government still more objectionable. As to the allowances to political suspects the statement made by Government is quite satisfactory, but sufficient care should be taken for their comforts. Details of the allowances that are being given to the suspects should also be published.

3. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September refers to an allegation by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that Professor Jatindra Nath Sett of the University College of Science, when recently brought under an internment order to Noakhali before the local Superintendent of Police, was handcuffed. If true, this is most regrettable. Steps should be taken to prevent such humiliating treatment in future.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

4. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September thanks Lord Carmichael for his arrangements in connection with the internment of Shyam Sundar Chakravarti, and remarks that they are worthy of His Excellency's greatness of soul.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th 1916.

5. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 12th September says that Lord Carmichael's speech at the Legislative Council at Dacca and also the official replies to specific questions on the subject indicate that an order for internment is passed only after due deliberation. The procedure adopted, as outlined by His Excellency, is most re-assuring and unexceptionable; but the facts of the recent case of Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray, of Noakhali, are such as to cause amazement to the public and anxiety to Government. He was a teacher in a school at Dacca for three years, was concerned in many beneficial public activities, and gave satisfaction to all. He was arrested under the Defence of India Act on the 28th August last and taken to Calcutta.

BANGALI,
Sept. 12th, 1916.

A few days before his arrest, he received the following certificate from the District Magistrate:—

"This is to certify that I have known Babu Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray for the last three years personally, and I am of opinion that his character is very good. He has been a very useful member of our society and has been specially helpful in nursing cholera patients and doing other works of public utility. On one occasion he organised a theatrical performance and realised Rs. 175 for the Lady Carmichael War Fund and the Bengal Ambulance Corps. I have found him to be a very satisfactory teacher in the Jubilee School, and I think he has had a good influence on the boys. He is a very good speaker and writes nice books. I hope he will have a happy and successful future in whatever career of life he chooses.

(Sd.) W. S. ADIE,
District Magistrate,
Noakhali.

The 22nd June 1916.

Two months and six days after the date of this certificate Nagendra was arrested by the police. A month after the date of this certificate, the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division also wrote him the following letter:—

D.-O. No. 500 C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

CHITTAGONG,

The 22nd July 1916.

MY DEAR NAGENDRA BABU,

I have received your letter of the 20th instant. I am convinced that you are not an anarchist and not inimically disposed towards the British Government. But your freedom from police surveillance is not a matter I can put forward before the Governor. I can only hope that your conduct will convince the police of your innocence in the same way as it has convinced Mr. Adie and myself.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. DE.

TO BABU NAGENDRA KUMAR GUHA RAY.

It is not known whether before his arrest these two high officials were informed. Anyway, it is clear that both Messrs. Adie and K. C. De, regard him as innocent and the latter expressed a hope that the police also would so regard him. What can he have done after receipt of Mr. De's letter which justified the police in arresting him? If the police are to be believed, Nagendra bluffed the District Magistrate and the Commissioner into believing in his loyalty, while he was really conspiring against Government. That means that these two high officials were sleeping, so to speak, and while they were thus off their guard, the Criminal Intelligence Department were keeping watch. Is not that a reflection on these two officials? Either the Magistrate and the Commissioner made a mistake or the police have arrested an innocent man.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

6. Speaking in reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Kerr's answers to the questions put by the Hon'ble Babu Ambica Charan Internments.

Mazumdar and others in the last sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 6th September says that from the statement of Mr. Kerr, one can understand at once with what rapidity the Defence of India Act is extending. The paper expresses the belief that with its repeal the dissatisfaction which prevails in Bengal will disappear. The Defence of India Act (as the Government hold) may be a measure of supreme necessity, but no definite opinion can be pronounced thereon, unless its nature and operations are fully realised.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

7. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th September says that Lord Chelmsford's recent references in the Legislative Council to the so-called political dacoities in Bengal touch controversial ground. Many people doubt whether the police are justified in calling these dacoities political. Rather they may be called economic—due to poverty. The struggle for existence among the middle-classes is getting harder and harder and it may be that some among them have gone astray and taken to dacoity as a means of livelihood.

Of course no Government can tolerate crimes like these—political or otherwise. It is the people who suffer most from them, and they will heartily help Government towards their suppression.

The police and Anglo-Indians generally favour repressive measures. Of course, Anglo-India has always favoured a policy of revenge and repression in India. It is really surprising that the *Englishman* should twit a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge for his policy of clemency when he has been the author of more repressive measures than any other Viceroy.

The *Statesman*, too, thinks that anarchy would not have developed in the land, if the *Yugantar* and the boycott movement and Arabinda Ghosh's anti-Government activities had been suppressed from the very outset. That they

were not suppressed was due, as the paper says, to the absence of necessary legal authority. Well, the Bengal Government could well have taken action, as it did not certainly lack powers, if it really apprehended danger. Government could have acted drastically towards Arabinda as it did towards Lajpat Rai, of Lahore, but it cannot proceed except on evidence and it cannot hold a man guilty without proof. The fact that Arabinda was acquitted in the bomb case was a strong proof of the strict justice of British law-courts. As regards the *Yugantar*, the police could have proceeded against it for sedition; and if they did not, they are to blame therefor and not the law—witness the conviction of the *Bangavasi* and the *Bande Mataram*.

It is useless to say, as the *Statesman* does, that Government was lacking in power. The Viceroy himself does not want any new powers. What His Excellency says commands our full sympathy. Let an inquiry be made into the causes of these crimes as he has suggested. Mere repression will be no real remedy. When the economic, political and social causes of these troubles have been sifted, the application of the correct remedy will become easy.

8. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 9th September, referring to Lord Chelmsford's speech at the Legislative Council at Simla, discusses the question of anarchist crimes in Bengal and observes that it is a lamentable fact that the unofficial public do not actively co-operate with the police in purging the country of these crimes. At the same time it is also a fact that the official measures against anarchism are simply repressive and not remedial in their character. It is most reassuring to know from Lord Chelmsford that remedial measures are now at last to be adopted.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Sept. 9th 1916.

9. Referring to the speech made by the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 9th September writes:—
Comments on the speech made by the Viceroy in the Legislative Council.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

We hope that the committee which has been formed to make amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code will act with great foresight, so as not to introduce anything which will curtail the rights of the people. We also hope that Government will lose no time in taking the necessary steps for the eradication of malaria, which has for some time past proved a great scourge to Bengal.

Though Government thinks it reasonable to send Indian labourers to the Colonies under conditions obtaining in the Malay Settlement, yet we hold that this point should receive careful consideration, so that it may not commit the mistake of curing one evil by introducing another. We are not in favour of the existing system. The simple fact that a coolie can obtain his discharge in that Settlement by giving a month's notice to his master, does not suffice to make it a reasonable and acceptable system. We rather beg to suggest that before accepting that system, Government should send a sympathetic officer to acquaint himself with the real grievances of the coolies who are working there.

Though some improvement may be made in agriculture by conducting it on scientific lines, yet the system is too expensive to render it feasible for poor cultivators to adopt it. If a less expensive system of productive agriculture can be taught in agricultural colleges, then most people will not hesitate to send their children to them; but no such system has as yet been introduced.

Lastly, we conclude from the speeches made by the Viceroy and Lord Carmichael, that some still harder measures will be adopted to repress anarchism. Some 400 men have already been interned, but Government is not satisfied with this number. God knows when there will be an end to this repression.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

10. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September says that the criticisms of the police by the Bengali papers may not always be pleasant, but though bitter, they are absolutely indispensable. Apparently the police are under the impression that we are unnecessarily fault-finding. For instance, Mr. Plowden has recently written:—
About the police.

"Undeterred by the ill-natured and spiteful criticism which finds daily expression in the columns of the Bengali Press, the officers of the department have continued the struggle against revolutionary crime with a courage and devotion which deserves the admiration and gratitude of all honest men."

Mr. Plowden has vented his spleen against the Bengali papers by accusing them of hating the police. We can very well discontinue writing against the police, but will that bring about an exuberant manifestation of love for the police on the part of the public or a total cessation of all outrages by the police on the public? After all, all police officers are not immaculate; there are many Sachars among them, who are prepared to foully abuse their authority. It is, of course, not true that all police officers are devoid of all sense of right and wrong; but it is very difficult to pick out the honest from the dishonest.

Official figures show that between 1914 and 1915 there was a large increase in the number of cases of theft, house-breaking and dacoity. Political murders, too, numbered 9 or 10, but in none of them could the police detect the offenders. This is discreditable to the police, but Mr. Plowden seeks to whitewash the service by pointing to the case of the "five notorious Bengali desperadoes who had long been known to be engaged in murderous outrages and were hounded up in Orissa where they had established a retreat." Mr. Plowden does not definitely say how much credit the Bengal Police can take to themselves for the detection of these criminals. Probably no policemen would maintain that these five criminals were responsible for the nine murders alluded to above.

We do not understand the need of monetary rewards for policemen who show special merit—they usually get promotion or are decorated with titles for such services. Are such rewards offered in any other Government department? Why then this special favour to the police? Such rewards should be specially reserved to encourage villagers who sometimes help in arresting dacoits, etc., at great personal risk.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

11. Maulvi S. A. Rahaman, of Rangpur, writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September, taking exception to several passages in the book named *Devaganer Marte Agaman*, which hurt Musalman religious feelings. He refers specially to pages 33, 34, 117, 160, 161 and 315 of the book, and remarks that Hindu writers purposely create ill-feelings between Hindus and Musalmans and do their best to hold the latter up to contempt.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

12. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September refers to a recent order by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces directing the courts subordinate to him to refer in their judgments to judicial rulings contained in the official law reports only and not to those quoted in unofficial law journals. This seems to be the proper thing to do, but it is desirable to have a definite decision in this matter from the Legislative Council, where in addition to Mr. Lowndes, there is in Sir Sankaran Nair a very able Indian lawyer to advise Government.

(c)—Jails.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Sept. 6th, 1916.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th September refers to the report recently published in the *Herald* (Dacca) about the death of Sanjib Chandra Ray, a convict in the Mymensingh Jail, and remarks:—

The poor bereaved father has no interest in discussing the question whether the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal or the Magistrate of Mymensingh interpreted the jail rules rightly. It is highly desirable, however, that such differences of opinion should not take place when a person is dying, for such things only create discontent.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

14. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 6th September reports the case of Sanjib Chandra Ray, alluded to above, and observes that no matter how heinous Sanjib's offence was, it was wrong to have refused permission to the father to cremate his son's body outside the jail.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

15. Anent the above, the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September is unable to make out what harm could be done by allowing the father permission to cremate the dead body outside the jail, and invites the attention of Government to the matter.

16. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September refers to the case of Sanjib Chandra Ray, alluded to above, and writes that if the jail regulations do not allow a father to see his dying son and to get his corpse for cremation, a change in them is urgently needed. Lord Carmichael should look into this heart-rending affair.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

(d)—Education.

17. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th September endorses the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell at the prize distribution at the Sibpur Higher English School, and writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

Mr. Hornell's ideas are very liberal indeed, but unfortunately the present system of education in our country is not influenced by them. It is for this reason that our old ideals are being discarded, the struggle for existence is yearly becoming keener, and there is so much misery and discontent in the land.

18. Referring to the speech of Mr. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on the occasion of the prize distribution at the Sibpur High School, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 9th September speaks approvingly of the remarks made in the speech that religious education was not the cause of anarchism and that the remedy for checking it was not the restriction but the spread of education. It is a good omen for Bengal that its educational head expressed an opinion opposed to the general views of the Anglo-Indian community, who seem to ignore the fact that little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

19. A correspondent writes to the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th September as follows:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

"The Sibpur Engineering College." The four students of the Sibpur Engineering College who have been rusticated for a year have been punished because they were not present in their barracks on the night in question. The Superintendent admits that he did not see any of the delinquent students as the lights were out. We fail to understand, however, why his wrath fell upon these four young men alone, considering that he did not visit all the barracks. Even in the barracks he did visit and take the roll-call, several boarders were absent. Then, again, of the four students above referred to, only one was questioned by the College authorities and judgment was passed on all four, simply on the strength of the statement made by the Superintendent. Such a procedure is a novel one no doubt. The absence of these four students from their barracks after 9 P.M. did not certainly constitute a grave offence; there is nothing in the College rules to compel any student to remain in the barracks at that hour. The meeting of the Governing Body, which was held to try the students, was not attended by many of its members; and yet all the students of the College have been punished. We also hear that the Principal did not consent to let them remain in the barracks even for a night and turned them out while it was heavily raining. Is there no one to redress all this *zulm*? We ask our kind-hearted Governor not to allow the future of these students to be spoiled for ever.

20. Shaikh Abdur Rahaman, of No. 23, North Sealdah Road, Calcutta, writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September, appealing to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for a grant-in-aid to the Madrasa at Udna, a village within the jurisdiction of the Khanakul thana. This school was opened in 1910 by Munshi Golam Kader, a local zamindar, and his son, Munshi Fazlur Haq, who have spent thousands of rupees on it. It is doing excellent work and has been highly spoken of by the Assistant and Deputy Inspectors of Schools, who have recommended it for a monthly aid of Rs. 105. The writer considers it a great pity that the institution should still receive no help from Government.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

"Neglect of a Junior Madrasa by the Education Department."

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

21. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September writes:—

The Patna College.

Mr. Jackson, Principal of the Patna College, is constantly at loggerheads with his students. He opened a Philosophy class for B.A. students and admitted 30 students in it without consulting the University in proper time. The result is that the class has had to be closed, and thus these students have lost one year of their valuable time. They are not getting seats in the college hostel also. Where are they to go now?

Mr. Jackson might have helped the college students to a certain extent by altering the routine, but he would not do that.

A Musalman Professor quarrelled with Musalman students in the matter of calling *azan*, and one student was expelled; but the other students are still persisting in it.

Mr. Jackson, along with a favourite Hindu Professor of his, is also at variance with the students of the Hindu boarding-house. No newspaper or book is allowed in the Musalman boarding-house. In the Hindu boarding-house this rule is not so strictly enforced though many Indian newspapers are disallowed in it.

When objection was taken to the Musalman students crying *azan*, the Hindu students started to perform *pūja* with loud sounds of gongs and conch-shells.

The desire on the part of certain Professors to curry favour with the Principal has created ill-feeling among the Professors as well.

A student was severely taken to task for having sent an article about Italy for publication in the college magazine. It was supposed to be seditious.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

22. Writing on the subject of *azan* at the Patna College Muhammadan hostel, the *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 9th September says:—

Patna College hostel.

The authorities of the Patna College hostel had condescended to grant permission to the boarders to call *azan* with some restrictions. Apparently the Bihar Government had advised Mr. Jackson to acquiesce, as he passed the order on his return from Ranchi. The paper learns that the matter has come to the knowledge of the highest official of the Bihar Government and hopes that he will act with justice.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

23. Maulvi Muhammad Ishaq writes to the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta)

"What can be stranger than this?—Despotism at the Bethune Collegiate School."

of the 8th September, taking exception to the refusal of the authorities of the Bethune Collegiate School to admit his daughter, even as a day scholar, because of her being a Musalman. The writer approached the Head Mistress of the school, but was dismissed with a sarcastic reply. He also had a talk with the school clerk, who treated him with scant courtesy. The writer fails to find any justification for the conduct of the school authorities, and says that such a thing ought not to be tolerated in an institution maintained by Government. Indeed, if Musalmans are to be boycotted even in educational institutions, then woe for India's progress. If Musalman claims are persistently ignored, and if no consideration is paid to their welfare, they will also care nothing for others, and thus India's advancement will be retarded. And is such a thing to be the result of British rule? Our Hindu brethren, says the correspondent, accuse Muhammadans of sectarianism, but do they not show us the way themselves? The paper invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the incident referred to above.

JYOTI
Sept. 7th, 1916.

24. Referring to the allegations which were made against Munshi Abdul

"A scandal in the Education Department."

Halim and Munshi Mafizul Islam, Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Brahmanbaria, and Munshi Syed Abdul Hye, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Nabiganj, by Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya in his letter to the *Tripura Hitaishi* and the enquiry which is now being made in connection with the matter, the *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 7th September writes:—

The allegations seem to be true, and the fact that the officers of the Education Department tried to hush up such a serious scandal until the executive took the matter in hand and exposed it, does not speak to the credit of the educational authorities of the Chittagong Division. So far as we remember,

various complaints were made against Munshi Abdul Halim when he was posted at Noakhali, and it was perhaps as a result of those complaints that he was punished by being transferred to Tippera, his native district, for his home is in the town of Comilla. We may, therefore, hope that the fresh allegations made against him will lead to his being punished with a promotion as a Divisional Inspector of Schools. From the way in which Inspectors of Schools are now doing their work, one would rather be inclined to maintain a discreet silence. We hope, however, that Government, having been enlightened regarding the doings of these eminent Munshis, will take the necessary action.

25. Maulvi Bahadur Ali, Mutwali and member of the Malda Education League, Mirerchak, English Bazar, Malda, writes to the *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September as follows:—

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

"The doings of an Inspector of Schools—A protest."

A letter appeared in the *Moslem Hitaishi* of the 8th August, in which an anonymous writer made some allegations against Maulvi Muhammad Timur, Deputy Inspector of Schools, some respectable mukhtears and a certain pious Maulvi. These allegations are totally groundless, and it is a pity that they should be allowed to be published in a paper like the *Moslem Hitaishi*. Maulvi Muhammad Timur is a highly popular officer and is well known for his ability and love of justice. Far from creating party spirit in Malda, of which the writer referred to above wrongly accuses him, the Maulvi Sahib has smoothed down all differences among the people and has helped in the establishment of several schools which, under his care, are doing excellent work. If any of the allegations made against him were true, it would not have escaped the notice of the local leaders.

As regards the Malda Education League, it has since its foundation in 1913 been doing admirable work and counts among its patrons men like Nawab Sujaat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi Muhammad Emdaduddin, Maulvi Abdul Karim, and a large number of zamindars, mukhtears and other respectable gentlemen. The League has established a Junior Madrassa, and its Secretaries, Maulvi Abdul Gani and Maulvi Ishak Chaudhuri, are working disinterestedly for the advancement of the Moslem community. Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, against whom the writer makes some false and malicious allegations, is a respectable gentleman who is held in high esteem by the local public for his honesty and devotion to duty. If the League were not an institution commanding the respect of the people, men like Munshi Muhammad Moguljan, Hajji Muhammad Maniraddin, Munshi Nurjan and Munshi Sultan Ahmad would not have become its members, nor would it have enlisted the sympathies and help of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, etc., as well as the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The League was not established to create ill-feeling between its members and those of the local Moslem Association, which is a political institution. In fact, many of the members of the latter are members of the League as well, though worthless men like the writer above referred to, who cannot afford to pay any subscription, may not be so.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

26. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes that if the Calcutta Improvement Trust had been created 20 or 25 years ago, there would have been a great commotion in Calcutta regarding its methods of work.

BANGALI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Trust is engaged in the work of improving Calcutta. Improvement implies both destroying and rebuilding, but the Trust is only destroying—it has not been given the task of rebuilding. It will last only 40 years at the utmost; after that its unfinished work will be done by the municipality.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie passed his Act and some of the more independent Commissioners thereupon resigned, and since then they have never come back. The municipality since then has been a tame body, not accustomed to make any protest. But the public have not been gagged. The Press Act has

in a large measure gagged the press, but discussions on the Improvement Trust have not ceased wholly for that reason.

How can we keep silent about the work of this Trust? The Anglo-Indian papers do not keep silent. The *Statesman*, for example, is wholly under the influence of the Trust and always supports it. Other Anglo-Indian papers also support the Trust. The fact is, the work of the Trust does not affect Anglo-Indians at all. They own but little landed property in Calcutta and generally live in rented houses.

But for the High Court, the Improvement Trust would have done as it pleased. It behoves the Indian press now to discuss its methods of work. The Russa Road widening scheme provides for a new road 150 feet wide from Kalighat southward. How will it benefit Calcutta? That is a sparsely inhabited portion of the town and the only need for a wide road there is to facilitate the journey to Tollyganj by Europeans. Calcutta and Tollyganj are far apart and yet the Trust regards this scheme of improvement as urgent. This shows their method of working.

The Trust would have done well to begin work on the lines laid down by the Building Commissioner. The improvement of Jorabagan and Barabazar should first of all have been taken up. They have done nothing here and have been content to improve Surtibagan—to their own immense profit. The fact is, so long as Mr. Bompas continues Chairman of the Trust, no real improvement of the city will be possible—rather we are likely to suffer. His original pay as Chairman was Rs. 3,500 and he is now drawing Rs. 4,000. It is time he was transferred elsewhere. If a Divisional Commissionership will not do for him, let him be translated to some higher office. Let him part company with the Improvement Trust at any rate.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

27. Referring to Mr. Prabhas Chandra Mitra's resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council regarding water-supply in the mufassil, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 7th September writes:—

"District Boards and water scarcity."

If District Boards do not perform their duties properly it would not be proper to tolerate them just for the sake of self-government. Many years ago we ourselves protested against Sir Herbert Risley's proposal to direct District Boards to set apart a certain proportion of their income for improving the water-supply in rural areas, but we now find that our District Boards are neglecting this important duty. We are very pleased with the assurance which the Hon'ble Sir Syed Shamsul Huda has given us, and we have no hesitation in saying that unless our self-governing institutions perform their tasks properly, we shall have no right to complain if we are considered unfit for self-government.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

28. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 6th September welcomes the statement made by Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda, that legislation is about to be undertaken constituting village unions as centres of local self-government in villages, and suggests that in order to carry out this reform, Lord Carmichael should have his term of office extended.

District Boards and water scarcity in the mufassil.

BANGALI,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

29. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 6th September says that the examples set by Lillooa and Vijpur, where extensive railway quarters have been built, show that malaria can be eradicated by cutting down jungles, filling up foul tanks and holes and re-excavating large tanks. If Government could, in this manner, eradicate malaria from some villages like Halisahar, Kanchrapara, etc., there would have arisen no necessity for spending enormous sums of money in Calcutta through the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and the whole country would have blessed Government.

Malaria.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th 1916.

30. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September speaks of the prevalence of rinderpest in the Habramat Pargana of the Goalpara district. A Government Veterinary officer was sent, but the illiterate cultivators refused to allow him to treat their cows. The disease has been raging with such virulence in Sikjute and other mauzas that cultivation is at a standstill. Will not Government take some vigorous steps?

Rinderpest in the Goalpara district.

31. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September supports the Hindu Association of Allahabad in its protest against separate representation of Musalmans in the Allahabad Municipality, which is an injustice to Hindus and will cause much discontent.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

32. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th September says that the Railway authorities have proposed to acquire more land for extending the Mymensingh railway station. Some time ago they acquired some land for the station, and are now making profit by renting out portions of them. Is this sort of acquisition of land by railways and subsequent renting of it for profit allowed by the law? The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

BANGALI,
Sept. 11th 1916.

33. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 8th September says:—
High tariff on Indian railways. Mr. Ghatala, Superintendent of Industries in the Banganapalli State, Madras, writes to the Press that the coaching tariff on railways has been working against the development of industries in India. It is much more costly to convey matches from one province of India to another than to carry them from Sweden to India. Mr. Ghatala says that the Indian Industries Commission should pay special attention to this matter. We fully support Mr. Ghatala's proposal. Potatoes imported from England are cheaper in Bombay than Nainital potatoes on account of the high tariff on Indian railways. This anomaly should be removed.

NAYAK,
Sept. 1th, 1916.

34. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th September strongly deprecates the recent claim put forward by the Anglo-Indian Association in favour of the continuance of the existing system of reserving 3rd and intermediate class carriages for Eurasians and Anglo-Indians. Everything that discloses difference of treatment among different sections of the community calls for prompt removal.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

(h)—*General.*

35. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 5th September expresses its approval of the system adopted by the Bihar Government of noting down the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council on the occasion of the Budget discussion. Other provinces also may profit much by adopting such a system.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Sept. 5th, 1916.

36. Commenting on the report of the committee formed to consider a scheme for the reorganisation of the panchayat system in the United Provinces, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 5th September expresses its disapproval of the suggestion made by the committee to vest the District Magistrate with the power of appointment, supervision and dismissal of panchayats. This power instead of being entrusted to the District Magistrates, should be placed in the hands of the District Boards, the members of which should tour over the different parts of the districts and have sufficient power to grant necessary redress. When the necessity arises, a panchayat should be dismissed only with the consent of its members. It would be better if neither the Magistrate nor any other official is allowed to take any part in its work.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Sept. 5th, 1916.

37. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September heartily supports the agitation in favour of the extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office, first because of the very able and considerate way in which His Excellency is governing the province, in spite of the recently passed repressive laws,

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

and secondly because of the good work he wishes to carry out, but which has not been undertaken on account of the war.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

38. Referring to the rumour about the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda or Mr. Abdul Majid being appointed to the next vacancy in the Calcutta High Court, the

Mohammadi (Calcutta) of the 8th September hopes that Musalman claims, which have for a long time been ignored in the High Court, will receive due consideration this time.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

39. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 8th September reproduces from the *Hindu Ranjika* (Rajshahi) an article complaining about the paucity of Rajshahi men in the judicial service which, it says, is due to the fact

that the Indian Judges of the Calcutta High Court, who select officers for that service, being all inhabitants of Lower Bengal, refuse to appoint those who belong to the Rajshahi Division. The allegation has shocked the *Dainik Basumati*, which is pained to find such a narrow-minded policy being followed in Bengal. What with the people of one province not being allowed to enter Government service in another province, and what with Musalmans asking for separate rights, there are differences enough in India already. If now ill-feelings are to be created between the inhabitants of different districts the situation will be very pitiable indeed.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

40. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September says that the work which is done in the Fisheries Department, Bengal, is not of such importance as to make the appointment of a Director necessary. It is sheer waste of public money to make such an appointment in the present state of the Department. It is a pity that the Department does not do all that can be done for the development and preservation of fish.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

41. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 7th September, describing the hardship and suffering of the *Haj* pilgrims, says:—
Bombay is the only port open to the *Haj* pilgrims. Here pilgrims from all parts of the country flock together in the *Haj* season and suffer all sorts of hardship and inconvenience owing to the inadequate arrangements that are made by the *Haj* Committee and Turner Morrison & Co. The paper requests Government to open other ports, so that the pilgrims may have the facility of embarkation from the nearest port and may also be saved from being fleeced by touts. It is said that the present Protector of Pilgrims takes no steps to prevent the abuses prevalent there, especially the brokerage system. The All-India Moslem League should consider the matter in its next sitting and form a sub-committee mainly for the purpose of looking into the grievances of the pilgrims.

SADAQAT,
Sept. 12th, 1916.

42. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 12th September publishes the following letter written by a resident of Bombay:—

Ibid.
It is obligatory on every Muhammadan to perform *haj* once during his life. Government, in order to mitigate the sufferings of pilgrims, has established a committee at Bombay to look after their comfort, but owing to the negligence of the officials the pilgrims always suffer great hardship and discomfort. The important question in this connection is that of ports. At present a pilgrim cannot embark from any other port except Bombay. Ships bound for any other country can freely depart from all the ports of India, but the ships bound for Hedjaz must sail from Bombay alone. This law is very hard on the pilgrims and the root of all their troubles and inconveniences. Before this law was passed Chittagong, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi were ports open to the pilgrims and people had the facilities of embarkation from the nearest port. The hardships at Bombay tell severely on the Bengali Muhammadan pilgrims. They easily fall a prey to the touts as they are ignorant of the local vernacular. It is a matter of great regret that the leaders take no interest in this important religious duty. It is the duty of the "All-India Moslem League" to take up the question in earnest and request Government to open other ports for the *Haj* pilgrims. The *Haj* Committee also should be reorganised. At present there are 12 members, most of whom are respectable gentlemen. It would be better if in future 24 members were appointed, of whom one-half should be nominated by Government and the

other half by different Muhammadan committees. Besides, there should be honorary visitors to inspect *musaffirkhanas* and port arrangements, whose duty should be to keep Government informed of the needs and requirements of the pilgrims. There should also be a charitable hospital in close proximity to the *musaffirkhanas*.

43. Referring to the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

"The Viceroy's speech."
The newly-appointed Viceroy generally allows himself to be led by his sun-baked Civilian counsellors though, of course, in certain cases he sees things with his own eyes. The speech of our new Viceroy is an admirable one, inasmuch as it has touched all the important questions pertaining to India's welfare and is characterised by a statesmanly tact and restraint. It is as yet too early to form any idea of the way in which His Excellency will govern the country, for there is no knowing whether or not the opinions he has expressed will, in course of time, be changed by the future political situation of the country and by the advice of his counsellors. We heartily support His Excellency's remarks about the steps that ought to be taken to oust German and Austrian trade. It is a pity that England should have allowed her enemies to ruin the trade of her loyal dominion of India, and it would be a greater pity, nay a crime, if England does not save India's trade now. Cobden's free trade has done harm enough to India, and it is time the mischief was remedied. India will remain loyally attached to England for hundreds of years yet and deserves to receive better treatment in the matter of the advancement of her trade.

44. With reference to the speech made by the Viceroy at Simla in the Imperial Legislative Council, the *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 7th and 8th September writes as follows:—

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 7th and 8th 1916.

Comments on the speech made
by the Viceroy in the Imperial
Legislative Council.

Howsoever much the Anglo-Indian papers may rejoice at the hints contained in His Excellency the Viceroy's speech about measures for establishing peace in India, we are not at all concerned with it, for we understand that India is quite peaceful and there is no use creating an imaginary evil, as the Anglo-Indian papers do, and then hunting for its remedy. We have no objection to the Viceroy's adopting stringent measures for the suppression of anarchism in Bengal, but for the matter of that, we are not disposed, like our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, to declare that the whole of India is troubled with unrest. We fail to understand the real motive of our contemporaries in harping on the question of this imaginary unrest.

Good hopes have been held out to us by His Excellency in connection with trade and commerce. We heartily welcome his views that German and other enemy trading concerns in India should be abolished for good and that the attention of our young men should be diverted to trade and industry, but India cannot in her present condition compete successfully with European countries in trade, nor can she be benefited in the least by trade policy. We earnestly hope that in utilising the resources and materials of India, regard may be had to the above facts.

The views which have been expressed by His Excellency in connection with the indentured labour system are not very hopeful. The scheme which the Government are preparing in connection with Indian labour, does not purport to prevent men from going out to foreign countries under the indenture system; it concerns itself only with the protection of the rights of indentured persons. It is quite clear from His Excellency's speech that this scheme is undertaken not for the abolition of any such system but for the prohibition of the cruel treatment meted out to the labourers in foreign countries.

There is no force, in our opinion, in the argument advanced by His Excellency for the continuance of the system, viz., that if the indenture system be abolished altogether, cunning and mischievous canvassers will get an opportunity to induce innocent labourers to emigrate by offering them money, and that if the labourers want to go to other countries to earn a livelihood they have every right to do so, and it will be inconsistent with the policy of Government to prevent them.

We do not want this system at all, and if Government likewise does not want it, is it possible that in spite of the prohibition of the Indian Government the attempts of cunning canvassers (as mentioned above) will be

successful? And then, again, can it not be possible to deal with these canvassers severely?

But after all why should such a system be allowed to continue, India not having made any contract to send her labourers to other countries? Rather Indians will be glad if this system be abolished altogether. On the other hand, those who freely desire to go to other countries, as many do in fact, will secure their passports and go there on their own responsibility. India feels disgraced in sending out labourers to foreign countries in this regular and systematic way. If, on the other hand, Government wants to retain this system on the ground of providing work for the labourers, why does it not extend their field of employment by increasing the facilities of trade, arts and commerce? Since His Excellency has called for the opinions of "intelligent Indians" on the question of the indenture scheme, we would point out that though his speech in this connection may appear satisfactory to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, yet the latter is not competent to pronounce any opinion on the subject, for the question of the indenture system is altogether different from the question of malaria and only the opinions of those actually affected by the system should carry weight. Similarly, the so-called educated classes among us, who see nothing good on this side of the Arabian Sea, whose vision has been blurred by Western civilisation and Western mode of living, may very well extol the importance of the reformed indenture system, yet their views in no case represent the views of those classes of poor labourers to whose lot has fallen the task of tilling the soil in foreign lands, subjected to all sorts of cruelty and injustice, for the last 50 years.

If it is asked what is the view of India on this subject, it may be said without any hesitation that India does not want the system of indentured labour in any form, but a proper application of the resources and materials of the country, so that its labourers may obtain sufficient work in their homes. In conclusion, we earnestly hope that good counsel will prevail in the matter and the Indian Government will realise the necessity of altogether abolishing this system.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th 1916.

45. Referring to the postponement of the Punjab High Court scheme on account of the war, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

"A High Court for the Punjab." We know that at a time like this Government ought to practise economy. But then where was this economy when the Patna High Court was established in such a hurry? Will not the Punjabis take this differential treatment to heart?

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

46. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

"A rumour." There is a rumour that Mr. J. N. Gupta will be appointed Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. According to the recommendation of the Welby Commission two of the six Divisional Commissioners in Bengal should be Indians. There is now only one Indian officiating as a Divisional Commissioner, and that is Mr. K. C. De, whose work has already elicited the praise of Lord Carmichael. We shall be happy to see an Indian permanently appointed as Divisional Commissioner. Mr. J. N. Gupta and Mr. S. C. Mukharji are both very able officers and we hope that one of them will be given the Commissionership of Burdwan.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

47. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September publishes a contradiction of the allegation that Mr. Alfred Bose, Sub-divisional Officer of Rajbari (Faridpur), collected subscriptions from the public to get up a reception to the Governor during His Excellency's recent visit to the place. This allegation was noticed in paragraph 65 of the report ending 2nd September 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

48. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September says that some three months ago, a report was published in the *Bangavasi* about a corrupt Sub-Registrar in Tippera. Recently a correspondent has written about another case in which bribe is alleged to have been taken by a Sub-Registrar in the same district. It is said that he levies charges ranging from annas 8 to Rs. 5 on each document registered. Unless such charges are paid, difficulties are raised about registering documents. To avoid such difficulties and also the necessity of having to attend again on another day to present the document, people, especially women,

A Sub-Registrar and bribes.

submit to this extortion. Inquiries have been made into these allegations but so far without any redress.

In this connection a reference may be made to the necessity of transferring Sub-Registrars at regular intervals of four or five years like other Hakims. At present some Sub-Registrars continue 15 or 16 years in one place, allowing local ties to be formed to the detriment of public interest. Some Sub-Registrars accept bribes through the agency of village tout, employed in their office ostensibly as stamp-vendors.

49. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September cannot understand why the authorities of the Currency Office in Calcutta are contemplating a reduction this year of the *pūja* holidays from the present limit of 12 days. If it is absolutely necessary to keep the office open for some days, during these holidays, the services of clerks living in Calcutta may be utilised for the purpose and they can be compensated for this extra work by being granted leave of absence later on.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

50. Referring to the proposed sale of the old fort of Sikhar in the district of Mirzapur by the Court of Wards, which has often afforded shelter in times of flood to the inhabitants of more than eight neighbouring villages, the *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 10th September says that such an act will not be proper. The fort should not be sold, at least for the reason of its being a sheltering place, if not on the ground of its possessing antiquarian importance. The paper invites the attention of Government to the matter.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1916.

51. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th September complains that under the existing system of recruiting Deputy Magistrates by nomination, well-educated descendants of the men who helped in building up Bengal a generation ago and materially helped the Government of that time are passed by and the claims of incompetent members of parvenu families are preferred. As much better than this kind of nomination, a system of competition is to be desired.

NAYAK,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

52. Dr. Mohini Mohan Kumar, of Dihipara, gives, in the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September, an account of the distress in the villages of Pathalla, Palasdanga, Dihipara, etc., in the Bankura district, and thanks Mr. Cook, the Magistrate of the district, for having the Subhankar Tank at Palasdanga re-excavated and for laying out a new road named the Dubrajpur Road, which have provided relief to a large number of labourers and at the same time conferred a real boon on the village and the surrounding places.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September expresses regret at the death of Lord Carmichael's nephew and heir at the front.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

54. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September mourns the death of Lord Carmichael's heir and offers its sincere condolence to His Excellency, whose grief, it says, is shared by the entire population of Bengal, who love and respect him.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

55. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September expresses its regret at the death of Lord Carmichael's heir and offers its condolence to His Excellency.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

56. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September prays that God will console Lord Carmichael for the bereavement. His Excellency has sustained in the loss of his nephew.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

57. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th September sympathises with Lord Carmichael in his bereavement.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN.
Sept. 4th, 1916.

58. Speaking of the strength of the Allies in the Balkans, the Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 4th September says:—

The strength of the Allies in the Balkans.

It appears from the telegrams that the Allies have collected 500,000 soldiers at Salonika to which must be added the entire strength of Rumania and 100,000 Russians and Italians. Bulgaria, on the other hand, cannot bring in the field more than 400,000 troops. Turkey has suffered too great losses to lend any assistance to Bulgaria. Austria and Germany also are already busy defending themselves. Thus the Allies have brilliant prospects in the Balkans but they do not possess such facilities as the Central Powers have. We think that Russia has not acted wisely in invading the Carpathians. The Allies ought to make a great effort in recovering Salonika. Without this, their success on any front will be shaky and perhaps untenable.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN.
Sept. 4th, 1916.

59. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 4th September says:—

No more peace talk.

Reports of peace overtures were in circulation for some time, but the conditions proposed by either side were unacceptable. The Germans insisted that their victory should be admitted. The Allies not only refused to admit that, but also claimed victory. They have conquered 1,000,000 square miles, while Germany and her allies can boast of only 200,000 square miles, though they admit that the conquests of the Teutons, being in Europe, are more valuable.

The underlying principle of the terms of the Allies is that Prussian militarism must be crushed, for as long as that is allowed to exist, Europe will always remain in danger. Some of the European journals suggest that the national spirit of the Germans must be shattered. Naturally the Germans cannot accept this. The net result of all this is, that no peace may be expected in the near future. The Germans say that they were forced to draw the sword and will not sheathe it as long as their future rights are not ensured. The Allies also say the same. In short, there can be no cessation of hostilities until one of the parties is exhausted and compelled to sue for peace.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN.
Sept. 4th, 1916.

60. Writing on the subject of Greece and the war, the Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 4th September says:—

Greece and the present war.

Greece is not a great Power, but her geographical situation would make her entry into the war a very important factor in the decision of the issue. The Allies are of opinion that but for her faithlessness to Serbia, the Central Powers would not have been able to score so many successes in the Balkans. On the other hand, Turkey may have been compelled by Greece to make a separate peace. But she wavered, which forced the Allies to take possession of Salonika and some islands. The King is the idol of the army, but M. Venezelos has been advocating opinions opposed to the former's views and proposes to depose him. The King is a pro-German; once he went so far as to declare in Berlin that the success of the Greek army in its wars was mainly due to German officers and their organisation. Subsequently he wanted to explain it away, but the explanation was hardly acceptable. France never counted upon her since. This is why the Greek King failed in his attempts to secure a loan from the Allies. He was about to join the Germans, when Lord Kitchener went to Greece and persuaded him to remain neutral. The Greek army was afterwards demobilised, at the instance of the Allies, who feared lest they should be attacked on their flanks. In the meantime the Bulgars advanced and the Allies had to consent to the mobilisation of the Greek forces. The King refuses to see any one on the plea of illness. His coffers, however, are empty and he must ask the assistance of one of the belligerents. Greece may be compared with Persia in many points, the one important point of difference being that in Persia the Government is pro-Entente while the people are pro-Germans. In Greece it is just the reverse. Ultimately both of these nations must join in the war, lest they should be made over to one Power or another when peace is concluded.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL MATIN.
Sept. 4th, 1916.

61. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 4th September, writing on the war, says:—

The war of 14 armies.

The advent of Rumania adds considerable importance to the Balkan theatre of war. The conflict there has assumed a

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general character between as many as 11 armies. Nowhere has the fighting element been so diverse and heterogenous as it is in the Balkans. The importance of the Balkans is considerable, though we do not admit that the war will be decided there. The Balkans is the key of the east and the west and any development there would have considerable influence on the eastern and western fronts. It is through the Balkans that the European war has extended to Asia Minor and Central Asia. If the Central Powers had not wiped out Serbia, they would not have secured direct communication with the east, the Turks would never have been able to make such a bold stand, the Germans would not have been so well off as regards the necessities of life and the German Imperial Chancellor would not have boasted of having the command from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf. The Entente made a great mistake in allowing Serbia to be conquered by Germany and Austria. Their recent activities in the Balkans indicate an attempt to make good the loss caused by this error. It is evident that they were not aware of the importance of Serbia before direct communication was established between Berlin and Constantinople. A military expert says that if the Entente had done in the Balkans half of what they are doing now, the Central Powers would not have been able to secure these grand successes there. At present it will require the same amount of losses and sacrifices to recover Serbia as would be required for the recovery of Belgium. We think that the withholding of help to Serbia was as great a mistake as the Dardanelles Expedition, and if the Allies can recover from the effects of this mistake their future success will be sure.

62. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 4th September quotes the following summary of telegrams received from August 24th to September 4th, 1916:—

Summary of telegrams from
24th August to 4th September
1916.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE *HABUL*
MATIN,
Sept. 4th, 1916.

The western front.—The allied offensive in France continues in spite of bad weather. The French front is very important and there we find the belligerents furiously opposing each other. No wonder that the progress of the Allies is so slow. It often happens that, in order to capture a few yards, thousands of lives have been sacrificed and large quantities of ammunition used. The losses on both sides have been extremely heavy, and yet no definite time can be assigned for the final issue. The progress of the Allies in France, though purchased at a heavy price, cannot be denied. It is said that the losses of the enemy are even greater.

The Balkans.—Everybody's attention at present is centred on to the Near East, the more so as Rumania has declared war, Greece is vacillating and Bulgaria is making a firm stand.

Rumania and Austria.—Soon after the declaration of war, Rumania ordered her troops to advance on the Carpathians. This indicates that she had mobilised her army beforehand. In her declaration of war she stated that she was fighting to safeguard her future interests and to expand her trade, for which she would require the territory between the river Theiss and the Black Sea. It appears that Russia has consented to cede to her some of the places included in the territory demanded by her. The Austrian armies have retreated some 20 miles, being compelled for strategic reasons to shorten their fronts. The present objective of Rumania is Transylvania.

Bulgaria.—The occupation of the Greek forts in the Kavala region had perplexed and excited the Allies. It is said that the plan of Bulgaria was to envelop the Allies at Salonika, but the entry of Rumania into the war upset her plan. Rumours of the rebellion of Bulgar regiments and the attempt to depose the King are afloat. This much is sure, that Bulgaria will find herself in difficulty if she does not get considerable help and support.

Russia, Austria and Germany.—There is no new development in the Vilna and Riga regions, but the appointment of Hindenburg to the chief command foreshadows great events. His conviction is that the war will be decided in the east, which means that Germany should adopt defensive measures in the west and crush Russia once for all. He proposed to capture Keif and Odessa, but owing to the declaration of war by Rumania his idea did not materialise. The English and the French are too strong on the western front to allow Germany to weaken it. The importance of the Balkan theatre of war compelled Germany to send large reinforcements there. Hence she

will not find it easy to carry out her intention. Military experts say that Hindenburg will invade Russia through Rumania. There is no doubt that within the next two or three months great changes may take place in the different theatres of war.

Russia is still advancing in the Carpathians, though the rate of her progress is rather slow; but news of the capture of thousands of prisoners and large quantities of ammunition is being received every day from Petrograd.

Austria and Italy.—The allied journals are busy in planning a parcelling out of Austria after the war, but that can only be effected when Turkey and Bulgaria are also parcelled out, which would mean the complete break down of German power.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

63. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th September writes:—

France.

There has recently been heavy fighting in France, and the Allies, after a series of strong attacks, have captured certain German positions. Hindenburg contemplated an offensive movement on the west and the Germans advanced to an attack, but met with no success. Germany is no longer able to withstand the allied advance or to recapture the positions taken by the Allies. The allied forward movement began on the 1st July last and still continues. This bodes ill for the Germans. It is, of course, true that the allied advance has not been along the entire length of the front. Nevertheless, the successes the Allies are gaining in this area of the war show that the chances of German defeat are getting stronger.

Hindenburg is said to contemplate a shortening of his lines—a withdrawal to the second line of trenches, but this will not give any advantage to the Germans. Their forces might be more concentrated in such a case, but the Allies will then also attack with renewed vigour. It will infuse new strength and fervour into the allied soldiery if they can carry the war into German territory. That is what the Allies want, so that the German people may feel the horrors of war in their own persons, as they have made the Belgians feel them. It will be no easy task for Hindenburg to effect a withdrawal, as this will entail the capture of numerous German prisoners and German stores by the Allies. Moreover, why should the Germans hastily fall back at all, as the Allies are not trying now to advance, but are rather seeking to kill as many Germans as they can.

The Allies are now trying to prevent Germany from sending reinforcements to the Balkans to resist the Russian and Rumanian armies. Nevertheless, Germany has sent some reinforcements, and the speed of the allied advance in the east has slowed down.

The British have recently gained some successes near Delville Wood. The Germans were expelled from some of their trenches here, but they counter-attacked and made some advance. North-east of Delville Wood, also, the Germans captured some first line trenches of the British. After these two successes, they felt exhausted. The British thereupon resumed the offensive and with one blow captured Guillemont and part of Ginchy. The British lines are now 500 yards east of Guillemont. The German attempt to turn the British out from here have failed; rather the British have advanced still farther from Guillemont—about 1,500 yards. Indeed, they have even penetrated part of Leuze Wood, where the eastern wing of the British army now rests. The western wing of that army now rests near Thiepval, where, towards the south-east, at Moquet Farm, the British attempt to advance has not been successful.

The French north flank is now secure, though near Asitris, the Germans managed to gain some ground. The French attacked along the north bank of the Somme up to Maurepas, capturing some villages including Clery, and also the German trenches between Le Forest and Combles.

North and south of Maurepas the fight continued between Combles and the banks of the Somme. The Germans attacked vigorously in this region, so the French could not advance far from the Somme. That advance cannot be resisted, however, when the fort of Combles is destroyed.

South of the Somme, the French began an attack all along the line from Barleux to Chaulnes and near Chili. This has enabled them to make some advance. The Germans counter-attacked, but without success.

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Heavy fighting is still proceeding at Verdun, near Thiaumont, Lochenres, etc. The Germans appear to have re-established themselves at Fleury and south-east of it, taking advantage of some weakening of the French defences here. It also appears that the French managed to recapture the first line of trenches here from the Germans. At Thiaumont, too, the German attacks have all failed.

64. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th September writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

"Warfare in the Balkans"

Rumania has joined in the war to advance her own interests. We understood that she wanted to possess herself of Transylvania and a portion of Bukovina, but we now hear that her object is to extend her possessions yet farther. She has already begun a vigorous offensive against Austria, and if she goes on pushing the enemy back steadily as she is doing now, she will be able to take at least a half of Transylvania. If the Rumanians attack the Austrians before they can fortify themselves strongly in their present position, things may assume a different aspect. If, again, Austria has to send large reinforcements to the Italian front, or if she is hard pressed at any other place, it will be difficult for her to defend her line on the Hungarian front. Since Bulgaria and Turkey have declared war against Rumania and since Rumania now commands the Danube, she can attack Bulgaria at any point she likes. If she does so, the Austrian flank will again be threatened by an attack from the Allies. So in the interests of the Allies, Rumania should now crush Bulgaria.

The question now is, is Greece really going to join the Allies? Though no reliable news of the situation is available, one can see that Greece will not be able to keep out of the fray any longer, for, as M. Venezelos recently remarked, Greece must follow Rumania's example for the sake of her own existence. It cannot be said that the majority of the people of Greece are in favour of the Allies, and hence some think that Greece will not join them in a hurry. We, however, are of opinion that she cannot help joining in the struggle now. If the troops that Greece can now place on the battlefield are led by English or French commanders they will be of great use to the Allies; and in that case things will go very hard with Bulgaria, who is already no match for the Allies. Turkey will, of course, help Bulgaria, but it has yet to be seen how far that help will save the latter. The German General, Hindenburg, is sending large masses of troops towards Rumania and means to employ all his vigour against that country. The Bulgars are taking fort after fort in Macedonia and do not seem to be nervous over the situation at all. Probably they expect help from the Germans. The people of the places which Rumania wants to take, excepting only Transylvania, will not readily consent to sever themselves from Hungary. It is true that Hungary has her differences with Austria, but considering the demands which Rumania makes of her now, she will probably forget those differences. There is no knowing how things will move, especially as the situation in Greece is still uncertain.

65. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 6th September:—

DAINIK BASUM TI,
Sept 6th, 1916

"Rumania."

Hindenburg intends to attack Rumania from the south; but does he mean, by this move, to slacken his efforts at other points and exert all his power in the Balkans? Austria is sorely pressed in the Carpathians, and unless Germany puts forth all her strength in the Balkans, things will become very serious for her. If Rumania, whose energies are yet quite fresh, can take Transylvania and thus facilitate the Allies' advance into Hungary, the affairs in the Balkans will take a very different turn; and if the Allies send large masses of troops to the Balkans and crush Bulgaria, Serbia will regain her freedom and a half of Austria will probably pass into the hands of the Allies. Germany will then be surrounded on all sides and, like the boy hero, Abhimanyu, of the *Mahabharata*, fight only for her own destruction. We do not know whether Hindenburg takes such an extreme view of the situation, but the point where he is sending his troops is one of great advantage to him for assuming an offensive. Besides, if he can have a large number of men here he will find it easy to defend himself even if his offensive fails. The point where he is attacking Rumania will, if he succeeds in taking it, enable him to take many important places in Rumania, and at the same time to prevent Russia from coming to Rumania's help by sea. We

do not know how far this attempt will succeed. If Germany can, with the help of Turkey and Bulgaria, fight vigorously, her attacks here may succeed to some extent, but Russia has begun to send her troops to this region and is trying to check Germany. Germany is trying to accomplish the impossible by outnumbering Russia. She intends perhaps to attack Rumania from the south and the north-east, and if she can do so, she will no doubt gain a great advantage. Considering Austria's reverses, there is no chance of her (Germany) attaining her object; rather, there is every chance of her being unsuccessful. As things now stand, the side which can exert most pressure will win; and since Rumania has already shown great dash, though she is a small Power, the Allies are likely to win before long.

MOHAMMADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

66. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

"Rumania."

Some think that since Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria have all been weakened by loss in men, the entry of Rumania into the field will soon decide the issues of the war. Some, again, are of opinion that Germany and her allies have gained considerable experience in the art of modern warfare during the last two years, and that since Rumania is yet a novice, she will not be of much help to the Entente Powers. Besides, there is a chance of her being attacked by Germany and her allies simultaneously and exposed to the guns of Austria's Danube fleet. Russia has already sent large masses of troops into Rumania and is prepared to defend her, and if Rumania can make the same preparations for defence against zeppelin raids as England has done, there will be nothing to be anxious about. In short, Rumania's entry will not bring about a sudden change in the situation. In the face of such conflicting opinions it would not be proper yet to form any definite idea about the issues of the struggle.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

67. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September writes:—

"Rumania's military strength and the course of the war in the Balkans."

The entry of Rumania into the war will be of great service to the Allies, for she has been preparing herself for the last 40 years, and is well equipped as regards men and munitions. She can place 8½ lakhs of men in the field, and though this is not a very large number, still in the present situation in the Balkans her help will be no small asset to the Allies. Austria and Bulgaria will now be hard put to it to defend themselves, especially as the former is already sorely pressed by Italy. If now Greece joins the Allies, as she is likely to do before long, the war will come to a speedy end.

JYOTI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

68. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 7th September says that Rumania's

"War news."

entry into the war has changed the aspect of the struggle. Greece cannot now keep out of the fray much longer and is already faced with a most complex situation at home. It would be good for Greece if she is prudent enough to take the Allies' side. For the present, Rumania's joining in the war and Greece's fickle-mindedness are causing Germany much anxiety, and unless she (Germany) is now aided by some of the Powers who are still neutral, her fall will come before long.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

69. Referring to the recent changes in the German army, the *Moslem*

"Changes in the German army and the appointment of General Von Hindenburg as the Commander-in-Chief."

Hitaishi (Calcutta) of the 8th September doubts whether Prince Leopold of Bavaria will be able to fill Hindenburg's place in the eastern command with success. The paper thinks that the course of the war will now take a new direction.

BANGALI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

70. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th September says that when

"The course of the war."

Germany entered upon this war she did not count England among her enemies. This was her first mistake. The enmity of England has destroyed her overseas commerce, shut her up from the outside world and led to the loss of her overseas dominions. Germany then thought that she would first crush France and then turn against Russia and thus make her victory secure. In this she failed to rightly gauge the military strength of England, who would not surely sit quiet while she thus dealt with France and Russia in turn. In fact, it is the co-operation of England with France which led to the arrest of Germany's advance. Since then the initiation of the offensive has been taken out of her hands by the Allies

and now she is surrounded on all sides by enemies who are daily gaining the ascendancy. The question now is, how long will it be before Germany is finally defeated? This is a question hard to answer. Whatever mistakes Germany may have made, she surely did not fail to calculate how to defend herself in case of the failure of her offensive. She will undoubtedly be defeated in the long run, but there is no knowing how long it will take to destroy her defensive.

71. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 11th September, discussing the question of the duration and result of the war, writes that, according to Mr. Churchill, the recent partial allied successes on the Somme and at Verdun "had not appreciably changed the strategical alignment." He further holds that "the Germans had never been more numerous or better equipped than they are to-day." Mr. Lloyd George supports these views. In a recent speech he declared that the end of the war would not come in a few months—there was no telling yet when it would end. But it was a struggle in endurance—the side which held out longest was bound to win!

Herr Ballin, an eminent German, confirms Mr. Lloyd George's opinion, but he believes that it is the Germans who will hold out longest and so win the war. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, believes and rightly so, that the Allies will be able to surpass the Germans in endurance and so triumph over them. In any event, it is likely that the war will continue for one more year, if not two, and at its close, it will leave both the winning and the defeated side utterly exhausted.

72. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 6th September takes exception to the pomp and parade in connection with the Bengali double company. The Bengalis never said anything in regard to the generally low pay of the Indian soldiers, but since the formation of the Bengali double company they have begun to demand higher pay for the recruits. This shows that they identify themselves more with their own province than with India, which is prejudicial to the development of an Indian nationality. Still the paper expresses its full sympathy with the Bengali double company and hopes that they will show their valour and heroism in the field.

73. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 7th September writes with great feeling on the formation of the Bengali infantry double company. It marks the fruition of a great ambition which educated Bengalis had been harbouring in their minds for the last two centuries. It removes the feeling of shame and degradation which gives a pathos to the writings of great Bengali poets and writers like Bankim Chandra, Hem Chandra, Nabin Chandra, etc. Bengali soldiers marching to the battlefield was a blissful vision to them, always to be aspired for but never to be realised. Had they been living to-day, they would have wept for joy at the sight of its realisation. In conclusion, the writer blesses the young Bengali soldiers who are the joy of their parents and the glory of their country.

74. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th September gives a most cordial farewell to the Bengali *paltan*. The Bengalis have, by proving their courage and capacity in Mesopotamia, earned the privilege of being enlisted in the Army. By the grace of Government they have to-day been able to remove the stigma of cowardice which has so long attached to their nation.

75. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 9th September refers to Lord Carmichael's address to the Bengali recruits, and remarks:—

Time was when the army used to be recruited in Bengal and Bengalis were not considered to be a cowardly people, but various causes, the most potent of which is malaria, have contributed to undermine their constitution, and it is now extremely difficult to find strong men in Bengal who may be fit for the army. However, we are deeply grateful to Government for consenting to admit Bengalis into the army, and we hope that the young men who have enlisted will render a good account of themselves.

NAYAK.
Sept. 11th, 1916.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 6th, 1916.

NAYAK.
Sept. 7th, 1916.

BASUMATI.
Sept. 9th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Sept. 9th, 1916.

BANGALI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

76. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 11th September writes:—
"Bengalis on a new path." A wave of martial ardour is passing through Bengal. The Bengalis are eager to revive the past glories of their nation. Government understood this, but wanted to test their capacity. This test was made in the deserts of Mesopotamia and the Bengalis acquitted themselves with perseverance and heroism. In reward for this, they have got the privilege of being enlisted in the army.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 7th, 1916.

77. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 7th September writes:—
"An inquiry into a military complaint." It was complained that soldiers in Mesopotamia had to drink water out of cigarette tins. One of these soldiers is now invalid and staying at a place in Southern India. The Colonel here was asked to enquire into the above complaint. He asked the soldier, "Is it true that you had to drink water out of cigarette tins?" The soldier replied, "No sir, I drank water out of a salmon fish tin." The Colonel reported to Simla that cigarette tins had not been used for drinking water and suppressed the fact that salmon fish tins, which were worse than cigarette tins, had been used for the purpose. Perhaps Government has, on this report, decided that the complaint was false.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 8th, 1916.

78. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 8th September publishes a criticism of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gananath Sen's book "Pratyaksha Sariram" which, it says, contains numerous grammatical mistakes. A perusal of the introduction to the book will give the reader an idea of the writer's supreme self-conceit. The writer also shows a lack of the knowledge of Ayurveda, the science in which he is supposed to be a master, and it is perhaps because Government knows this fact that it describes him as a "Pandit" and not as a "Kaviraj."

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 9th, 1916.

79. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 9th September has received a letter from Harakishor Adhikari denying the allegation that he asked Lord Carmichael to enter the temple of Chandranath and that His Excellency entered the temple. (These statements were made by a correspondent and noticed in paragraph 38 of this report for the week ending the 9th September 1916.) As a matter of fact Lord Carmichael inspected the temple from outside. This is most reassuring and pleasing.

D. INI. BASUMATI,
Sept. 11th, 1916.

80. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 11th September ridicules the *Statesman* for belittling the value of the protest against the working of the Defence of India Act, made by the Indian Association. In the first place, the *Statesman* makes the unjustifiable assumption that the Indian Association is Mr. S. N. Banerji. Moreover it is wrong to assume, as the *Statesman* does, that Mr. Banerji does not represent his countrymen because of his recent defeat in the contest for election to the Supreme Legislative Council. Gladstone and others were defeated at the polls, but that did not mean that they ceased to represent their country's opinion.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 16th September 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 38 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 16th September 1916.

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NO. 28 OF 1913.

CONFIDENTIAL

INDIAN UNITED FRONTIER NEWSPAPERS IN BOMBAY

Week ending 21st July 1913

1. FOREWORD

2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER

3. THE INDIAN FRONTIER

4. THE INDIAN FRONTIER

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13. THE INDIAN FRONTIER

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE
BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kamnd Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41.	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Math" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review." (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Sudhir Kumar S u, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homoeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homoeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200.
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Biswas, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatterji, Brahmo, age 61	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhaminadan, age 35	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahiya, age 29.	400

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

524. Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's remarks on anarchism in Bengal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—

His Excellency the Viceroy on anarchism.

There is no doubt about the existence of the evil, but it is confined to an infinitesimal portion of the population. This is the local popular view, but the local official view is quite different. Naturally the Viceroy has accepted the version of the Local Government in preference to that of the people. These so-called "political dacoities" have very little politics in them; they are only ordinary crimes, committed to serve private ends and not for revolutionary purposes, and, therefore, extraordinary measures are not required to stamp them out. The journal remarks that it has failed to impress this view upon the authorities, with the result that they are applying remedies which will not touch the root of the disease. It is quite possible that some of these murders and dacoities were actuated by political motives, but the vast majority of them are due to economic causes. The young men concerned have no prospects before them; they have no means to keep their bodies and souls together; there is no opening for them where they can earn an honest penny or utilise their talent and energy, and they turn dacoits to rob their neighbours and murder those policemen who try to circumvent them. This is the essence of the situation. In investigating this important matter the Government, the journal hopes, will take the help of such popular leaders as are thoroughly acquainted with the currents and under-currents of the thoughts of the population.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
7th Sept. 1916.

525. The *Bengalee* remarks that it is glad to notice that His Excellency the Viceroy holds the view that anarchism cannot

Ibid.

be dealt with by police measures alone, but that its root-causes have to be examined and remedial measures applied. The causes of anarchism lie deep in political and economic conditions, which have to be grappled with in the spirit of broad and enlightened statesmanship. Hunger is the parent of discontent, the foster-mother of all revolutionary movements. If anarchism has to be destroyed, vigorous and effective measures must be taken to promote the material prosperity of the people. A *laissez faire* policy of drift in connection with the development of industries must be given up, and something of the active interest which the Government of the Mikado showed in the industrial development of Japan must be displayed by the Government of India. The labours of the Industries Commission may help forward this end. Healing measures calculated to spread broadcast the blessings of restfulness and contentment are also needed to exorcise the spectre of anarchism. Many promises have been made and many pledges given which have unfortunately been only inadequately redeemed. The gracious message contained in the Queen's Proclamation of the equality of status of Indians with other British subjects in other parts of the Empire comes under this category. Day after day the Indian student sees Europeans in the higher Educational Service placed above Indian professors who are superior to them in capacity and attainments. The racial disqualification and distinction is ever present to him. The contrast between profession and practice is striking and impressive. It is painful to a degree. It is humiliating to his self-respect. It fosters the spirit of discontent, accentuated by the impressionableness of youth. It may even destroy the balance of mind of hare-brained young men. The distinction is unfair—it is a political blunder. It must be done away with, and the sooner the better, for discontent of this kind is a malignant distemper which grows and spreads and darkens the entire mental horizon.

BENGALUR.
8th Sept. 1916.

526. The *Bengalee* writes that it has no hesitation in saying that Lord

Anarchism.

Curzon is the father of anarchism in India and that the responsibility of it must largely rest upon his shoulders and those of his advisers and lieutenants. The partition of Bengal, and the policy by which it was followed, Lord Curzon's open defiance of Indian public opinion, his contemptuous treatment of constitutional methods of agitation, his denunciation of Oriental

BENGALUR.
13th Sept. 1916.

ethics as compared with those of the West were directly responsible for creating a state of things which furnished the raw material for anarchism among a handful of excitable, thoughtless persons. Denounce the anarchists by all means, for theirs is a godless, unrighteous, foolish creed, pregnant with mischief; but justice demands that we should also denounce those whose folly and perversity created what there is of anarchism in our midst. If Bengal had not been partitioned, if the partition was not followed by a policy even more foolish than the partition itself, if greater deference to Indian public opinion had been shown, there would have been no anarchism in the land. A policy of conciliation would have averted it. A policy of conciliation in accordance with the immemorial traditions of British rule will yet kill it, and rid the land of this terrible scourge.

BENGALUR,
10th Sept. 1916.

527. The *Bengalee* writes:—What the Indian Association and the public demand is, firstly, that the charges, or at any rate the substance of them, should be formulated in

writing against the persons whom it is proposed to intern; secondly, that their explanations should be taken in writing, and, thirdly, that an Advisory Board, on which there should be an Indian, should deal with all cases of internment. Can any Englishman, who has not ceased to be an Englishman, object to this procedure and deny to a person about to be deprived of his liberty the right of explanation and defence which shall be considered by a competent Board? This is the procedure followed in England, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted here.

BENGALUR
12th Sept. 1916.

528. The *Bengalee* writes that it cannot say what view the Bengal Government will take of the action of the C. I. D. in the case of Nagendra Kumar Guha Ray, who has been lodged in Dullunda House, but it seems

The case of Nagendra Kumar
Guha Ray.

clear that the action taken by the police is a distinct and grave reflection upon the District Magistrate of Noakhali and the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. Both these officers knew him and have placed on record their opinion of his character. The District Magistrate's certificate is a testimony to the all-round usefulness of the young man. Mr. Adie, the District Magistrate, had known the young man for three years, and all that he knew about him was to the young man's credit. A month later the C. I. D. was after him and he brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, who wrote to him personally that he was convinced Nagendra Kumar was not an anarchist, neither was he inimically disposed towards the British Government. Barely a month had passed after this emphatic expression of opinion when the all-powerful C. I. D. swooped down upon the young man and bore him away. If the police are right, the Commissioner and the Magistrate were deceived by Nagendra Kumar; if these two high officers are right,—and any one will accept their testimony against the C. I. D. reports based on the stories of informers and spies,—the police have done a gross wrong to this young man. These are the only two alternatives. What evidence have the secret police got against this man, and will this evidence be placed in the hands of Messrs. De and Adie so that they may test it? This case strengthens the demand for an Advisory Board and for written charges and explanations in the case of interned persons. The paper denies that the C. I. D. is omniscient, or even that their information is always correct, and it maintains that His Excellency the Governor owes it to Messrs. De and Adie, to order a special independent enquiry into the charges made against Nagendra Kumar by the C. I. D.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sept. 1916.

529. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The qualifications for the Presidentship of the forthcoming Congress are fulfilled by one person alone, and that person is

The Congress Presidentship.

Mrs. Besant. Who amongst Indians has delivered so many speeches or written so many articles or issued so many pamphlets on Home Rule as Mrs. Besant has done? Who has emulated her in her many sacrifices and sufferings for the sake of Home Rule? The easiest solution of the problem would be for Babu

Ambika Charan to retire of his own motion in favour of Mrs. Besant and earn the gratitude of his educated countrymen. This suggestion has already been made by two leading men of the United Provinces.

BENGALUR,
8th Sept. 1916.

530. The *Bengalee* writes:—A Commission was appointed some time ago to enquire into certain charges of corruption against Rai Bahadur Lala Gokul Prasad, Sub-ordinate Judge of Allahabad, and in consequence of the report of the Commission, he has been dismissed the public service. It is not very long ago that Lala Sita Ram, an Executive Engineer in the Punjab, was dismissed on similar charges, and a Muhammadan officer in the Provincial Judicial Service in the Punjab was dismissed on the same account. These may be solitary and isolated instances, but it must be regretfully admitted that they prove that corruption has not yet altogether disappeared from the higher ranks of the public service in some provinces. Surprise was recently expressed by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, that while the public were unstinted in their admiration of judicial officers, they withheld their admiration from the police and police officers. The reason is not far to seek. Let the police attain the reputation of the Provincial Judicial and Executive services in Bengal and criticism will be silenced of itself. It is undoubtedly time that the high standard of morality and integrity in the Provincial services of Bengal should be attained in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and elsewhere.

531. The *Bengalee* writes:—Why are these recruits cheerfully coming forward? What is the motive of their action? It is clear that it is not any of the common impulses which govern the actions of individuals. It is not a desire for pleasure or fortune or power. It is none of these, but it is the passionate craving for the fulfilment of an ideal. They are going to accomplish an end which can only be attained by the greatest sacrifice that men can be called upon to make. Such immolation of self at the shrine of duty and the altar of patriotism is beyond all praise. India can give no better proof of her fitness for self-government than by this noble response to the call for military service for King and country. If the rulers can appreciate the spirit which animates these young men and shape their policy accordingly, many of the difficulties that beset the administration will have disappeared and the bark of the State will have automatically shifted its course from the troubled waters of discontent to the placid waters of content and progress. In this connection the journal expresses its gratitude to the sympathetic ruler who has opened out this new path of activity to Bengalis, fraught with momentous consequences for the future.

BENGALUR,
9th Sept. 1916.

532. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it is needless to point out that if the Government had seen its way to offer the same favourable terms to the Bengali recruits as it has done to the Eurasian, the area of the recruiting field among the former would have been considerably widened. The Eurasian recruits are entitled to all the privileges and rights of the British soldier as regards pay, promotion and pension. Recently, separation allowances have also been granted to them. A Bengali recruit, however, must be satisfied with the same treatment as is accorded to the Indian sepoy. Only a limited number of Bengalis can, therefore, be expected to enlist, that is to say, only those who are not in pecuniary want or those who do not care for their physical needs and are fired with a *sanyasic* spirit will come forward. Nevertheless, a general desire to enter the military service has sprung up among the youths of Bengal and there will be no dearth of volunteers, though it is difficult to say how many of them may be accepted or rejected after medical examination. Though the Government is lavishing its favours on Eurasians, who are Indians just as much as the Bengalis, only that they have some European blood in their veins, how are they behaving?

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
13th Sept. 1916.

533. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Lord Curzon never interfered with the liberty of the subject or the freedom of speech and writing. There was not an Indian newspaper which did not abuse him, sometimes in very unparliamentary language, for his utterances in the University hall as well as for his partition, education and other measures. Nevertheless, he never

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
11th Sept. 1916.

The policy of Lord Hardinge
and of Lord Curzon.

complained or took any violent steps for his own protection or the protection of his Government from popular criticism. Never did the Indian press and platform rise so high as in his time, and never did they fall so low as during the administration of Lord Hardinge. The police were also then not the masters of the people as they are now. Indeed, Lord Curzon never allowed the executive to hamper the freedom of the people. Not a single repressive measure affecting the liberty of the subject was passed during his administration.

III.—LEGISLATION.

BENGALIEE
7th Sept. 1916.

534. The *Bengalee* writes :—The questions asked at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council leave no doubt as to the strong feeling that exists regarding the manner in which the Defence of India Act is administered in this Presidency. The journal admits that, being a highly unpopular measure, its administration is beset with serious difficulties; none the less it should be possible, consistently with official declarations and with the spirit of the Act, to make it more acceptable than it now is. The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr said that explanations were taken from political suspects in a general way. Are the charges against them formulated in writing, and are their explanations taken in writing? These are pertinent questions, and the journal desires an answer on these points.

J. E. SPENCER,
Offg. Special Assistant.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 16th September 1916.